

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, &c.	MARSHALLA	20th Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
TOKYO, HANKOW, &c.	KOROKA	21st Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	BAHAMA	21st Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON	BOMBEY	21st Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
MARSHALLS	PARANAPATA	21st Jan.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON DIRECT	MARSHALLA	21st Jan.	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1900.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

(Passenger Service) (Freight Service)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, London, Oporto, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Trieste, Genoa, ports in the Adriatic, Black Sea, and Baltic Ports, North and South American Ports.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	REMARKS
WITTENBERG	HAMBURG	20th Jan.	Freight.
HOLSTEN	HAMBURG	21st Jan.	Freight.
BAHAMA	HAMBURG	21st Jan.	Freight.
WESTPHALIA	HAMBURG	21st Jan.	Freight.
ASTORIA	HAMBURG	21st Jan.	Freight.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	REMARKS
MIKE MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Thursday, 18th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Friday, 19th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Saturday, 20th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Sunday, 21st Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Monday, 22nd Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Tuesday, 23rd Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Wednesday, 24th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Thursday, 25th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Friday, 26th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Saturday, 27th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Sunday, 28th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Monday, 29th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Tuesday, 30th Jan.	
KANAGAWA MARU	Kobe and Yokohama	Wednesday, 31st Jan.	

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities of the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern Railway and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1900.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS. N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES	REMARKS
KARLSRUHE	24th Jan.	
SACHS	25th Jan.	
OLDENBURG	26th Jan.	
BAVARIA	27th Jan.	
STUTTGART	28th Jan.	
KONIG ALBERT	29th Jan.	
WEIMAR	30th Jan.	
PREUSSEN	31st Jan.	
HAMBURG	1st Feb.	
SAAR	2nd Feb.	
PRINZ HEINRICH	3rd Feb.	
OLDENBURG	4th Feb.	
BAVARIA	5th Feb.	
STUTTGART	6th Feb.	
KONIG ALBERT	7th Feb.	
WEIMAR	8th Feb.	
PREUSSEN	9th Feb.	

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of January, 1900, at Noon, the Steamship "KARLSRUHE" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Captain G. DANNEBERG, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 22nd January, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency Office until Noon on TUESDAY, the 23rd January. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.00, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOERS & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOREA AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA. FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Proposed Sailing	Steamer	Tons	Captain	Proposed Sailing
BACON	3,567	G. E. Elliott	Jan. 20	ABERDEEN	3,777	J. Murray	Jan. 27
TACOMA	2,211	A. Dixon	Jan. 30				

THE attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

Excellent accommodation. First class Table, Doctor and Stewardesses on board. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK: The Railroad travelling is made to the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from Tacoma, British Columbia, to New York, N.Y. and back. The best route to New York in 4 days. Magnificent scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The Yellowstone National Park route.

HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, TACOMA, OR PORTLAND: The best route to the coast of America. Frequent sailings from Victoria, Tacoma and Portland to Dux and St. Michael. The route across the ocean voyage to Tacoma or Portland and back. Railway from Tacoma to Portland to Chehalis and return. Sleeping and Dining Car accommodation. Tacoma or Portland to Livingston and return. Stage Coach transportation. Chehalis to Mammoth Hot Springs, North. Point and Upper Geyser. Bismarck, Yellowstone Lake, Grand Canyon and Falls of the Yellowstone, and return, and five and one half days' board at the Park Association Hotel.

These tickets will be sold for passage by any N.P. Steamer leaving Hongkong between 1st May and 31st August, and will be good for re-embarkation on N.P. Steamer within four months, thus affording ample time for hunting and fishing trips in addition to the tour of the Park. The round trip can be made within three months.

Notes of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates on request to members of Government Services. For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1900.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL.	Massilia	Brit. str.	C. Gaid, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst. at Noon.
LONDON VIA SUZC CANAL	Antenor	Brit. str.	Jackson	Batterfield & Swire	On 4th Feb.
LONDON VIA SUZC CANAL	Monseus	Brit. str.	Lowell	Batterfield & Swire	On 4th Feb.
LONDON VIA SUZC CANAL	Stenor	Brit. str.	Jackson	Batterfield & Swire	On 20th Feb.
LONDON VIA SUZC CANAL	Belmond	Brit. str.	McIntosh	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
LONDON	Conway	Brit. str.	McIntosh	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM & LONDON	Cowrie	Brit. str.	Davies	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	On or about 24th inst.
MARSHALLS &c. v. PORTS OF CALL.	Calcedon	Brit. str.	Bondar	Messageries Maritimes	On 20th inst. at 1 p.m.
MARSHALLS &c. v. SPORE &c.	Kamakura Maru	Jap. str.		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst. at Daylight
MARSHALLS &c. v. SPORE & HONGKONG	Atana	Ger. str.	Dehrens	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 5th Feb.
MARSHALLS, HAVRE &c.	Atana	Ger. str.	Madax	Carlowitz & Co.	On about 14th Feb.
MARSHALLS & LONDON DIRECT	Paramotta	Brit. str.		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst.
MARSHALLS & LONDON DIRECT	Massilia	Brit. str.		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th April.
BREMAN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	Kaerholm	Ger. str.	C. Danemann	Melchers & Co.	On 24th inst. at Noon.
BREMAN, VIA PORTS OF CALL.	St. Pauli	Ger. str.	Burmeister	Carlowitz & Co.	To-day.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	Wittenberg	Brit. str.	Madax	Carlowitz & Co.	On 20th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG	Holstein	Brit. str.	Dahl	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 24th Feb.
GRNOA & MARSHALLS	Troona	Ger. str.	Moss	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	On about 17th inst.
GRNOA, V. SPORE, V. SHANGHAI &c.	Empress of India	Brit. str.	O.P. Marshall, B.N.R.	Canadian Pacific R. Co.	On 4th Feb.
VICTORIA, V. SPORE, V. SHANGHAI &c.	Eschscholtz	Brit. str.	C. G. Gaid	D. & C. Limited	On 20th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON &c.	Algeria	Brit. str.	Marney	Carlowitz & Co.	On 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO V. MOJI, &c.	Algoa	Amer. str.		Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	On 10th Feb. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SMAIL, &c.	Coptic	Amer. str.		O. & S. S. Co.	On 20th inst. at Daylight
SAN FRANCISCO V. SMAIL, &c.	Americas Maru	Jap. str.		Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th inst. at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO V. SMAIL, &c.	San Francisco City	Brit. str.		Batterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUZC CANAL	Africa	Brit. str.		Batterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
NEW YORK V. SUZC CANAL	Queen Eleanor	Brit. str.		Shewan, Tomes & Co.	On or about 2nd Jan.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	Enstora	Brit. str.	Ellis	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 27th inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Telma	Brit. str.	Anderson	Batterfield & Swire	On 15th Feb. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA V. YOKOHAMA	Yokohama Maru	Jap. str.	C. K. Kikuchi	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 25th inst. at 4 p.m.
YOKOHAMA V. YOKOHAMA	Hollis	Brit. str.	S. de B. Looky	Batterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
YOKOHAMA DIRECT	Soochow	Brit. str.	Hall	Batterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Mikio Maru	Jap. str.	S. Kikawure	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	To-day, at 4 p.m.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Konoura Maru	Jap. str.		Doddwell & Co Limited	On 25th inst.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Okura Maru	Jap. str.	E. W. Haswell	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	To-day, at 4 p.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Itatsuga Maru	Jap. str.		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On or about 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	Bongal	Brit. str.	S. Harolan	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI	Woocong	Brit. str.	Dwyer	Batterfield & Swire	Quick despatch.
SWATOW	Thagat	Brit. str.	Dwyer	Melchers & Co.	To-morrow, at Daylight
SWATOW, AMOI & TAMSUI	Maidaura Maru	Jap. str.	T. Ogata	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
MANILA, LILLOI & CEBU	Nao'uang	Brit. str.	Finslayson	Batterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
MANILA	Diamant	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	On 23rd inst.
MANILA	Sungang	Brit. str.	Moro	Batterfield & Swire	On 21st inst.
MANILA	Sungang	Brit. str.	Moro	Batterfield & Swire	On 15th Feb.
SWATOW, PENANG & HONGKONG	Biengco	Ital. str.	Magazzini	Carlowitz & Co.	On 14th & 14th Noon.
SWATOW, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Tausang	Brit. str.	Sivor	Batterfield & Swire	To-day, at 5 p.m.
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	Kunst	Brit. str.	Samorelli	Batterfield & Swire	On 23th inst.

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-Resisting.
The Best Nitro-Powder in the World.
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:—
Loaded with With Powder
For sale only: and 1 oz of Shot.
Primrose Cases \$5.65 \$7.40
Pegmold Cases 6.25 8.00
Ejector Brass Cases 6.90 8.65
5% discount on orders of 1,000 and over.
Apply to

Wm. SCHMIDT & CO.,
Gunmakers,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1897

DAVID CONSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
Sole Agents

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"AMBERITE" CARTRIDGES.

PATENT SMOKELESS SPORTING
GUNPOWDER.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1899.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED,
is now prepared to receive perishable
provisions for Cold Storage at EAST POINT at
Moderate Rates.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th February 1899

MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA

No. 6, ICE HOUSE STREET, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Head Office—TOKIO.

Branch Offices—LONDON, NEW YORK, BOM-
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JAPAN.

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Ichimura Coal Mines.
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Kenzogatachi Cotton Spinning Mills.
Shanghai Cotton Spinning Mills.
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Mitsui Cotton Spinning Mills.
Onoda Cement Company.
Imperial Government Paper Mill.

MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA,
M. FUJISE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1899.

Y. SANG & CO.,

COAL MERCHANTS

have always on hand

LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIP-

TION OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SANG & Co.
No. 63 PRAYA.

1899

APIOL & STEEL

PILLS

A Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pennyroyal, Etc. Cacha, &c.

Sold by

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

1893

S I E N T I N G,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891.

[2410]

P O R T L A N D C E M E N T

J. B. WHITE & BROS.

Sole Agents for China.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 16th September 1899.

13132

ARGUS DE LA PRESSE.

FONDÉ EN 1879.

POUR être sûr de ne pas laisser échapper

un journal qui l'avait nommé, il était

abonné à l'Argus de la Presse, qui lui, décompte,

et traduit tous les journaux du monde, et en

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L'ARGUS LIT 5,000 JOURNAUX PAR JOUR.

[3984]

KOWLOON EXTENSION.

A NEW MAP OF HONGKONG, KOW-

LOON and ADJACENT TERRI-

TORIES showing the Boundary under the

New Convention, with the Towns, Villages,

&c. Prepared from Authoritative Sources and

Printed in Colours. Price \$1.

To be had at Messrs. KELLY & WALSHE, Ltd.

Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1898.

[2891]

TO EXPORTERS, IMPORTERS,

SHIPPERS.

YOUNG and ENERGETIC GERMAN

ENGLISH BUSINESS MAN formerly

with STOLTERFOOT and HAGEN, Hong-

kong, Resident of Boston, Mass., intending to

establish himself there as Agent and Resident

Buyer for the U.S.A., desires Correspondence

with responsible Firms, with the object of

acting for them in this or any other capacity.

Experienced in Produce Export and Import or

Manufacturing.

All References.

FRED. W. BERGMANN,

Room 53,

28, School Street, Boston, Mass.

[2022]

DRAMATIC NEW NOVEL

OF

MYSTERY AND SENSATION

BY

A GIFTED WRITER.

On Saturday 18th inst. in the "HONG-

KONG DAILY PRESS" the publication will

be commenced of an absorbing work of

Fiction from the pen of Mr.

RICHARD MARSH,

Author of

"In Full Cry,"

"The Beetle: A Mystery,"

"The Crime and the Criminal,"

"The Dutch Diamonds," etc.

The New Story is Entitled

THE GOLDESS: A DEMON.

MR. RICHARD MARSH

is an author who has made great strides in

popularity during the past few years, and he

now holds a firm place in public favour. His

success is not far to seek. He brings to his

work gifts of a very rare order; he is a delight-

fully unconventional writer, and tells a story

in quite a unique way. Combining in himself

the sensationalism of Wilkie Collins, his style

exhibits qualities which it owes to neither of

these famous novelists, nor to any other. It is

characterised by a directness and veracity which

invest the narrative with peculiar and fascinat-

ing interest. As for plot and incident, it is

sufficient to say that in all Mr. Marsh's stories

the movement is very rapid, and the reader is

hurried forward with breathless interest.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1900.

[192]

NOW ON SALE

IMPERIAL QUARTO

ENGLISH AND CHINESE

DICTIONARY.

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN

PRONUNCIATION.

For comprehensiveness and practical service
this Work stands unrivalled. All the new
words which the Chinese have of late years been
compelled to coin to express the numerous ob-
jects in machinery, photography, telegraphy,
and in science generally, which the rapid advance
of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are
here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is
fully illustrated and explained, forming exorcises
for students of a most instructive nature. Both
the Puncti and Puncti pronunciations are given
the accents being carefully marked on the best
principle hitherto attained. The typography
displays the success of an attempt to make the
Chinese and English types correspond in the size
of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of
space, achieving a clearness not previously
attained, and dispensing with those vast margins
and vacant spaces which have heretofore charac-
terized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work the
following facts are submitted for consideration:—
Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000
Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English
and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000; whilst
this work contains more than 50,000 English
words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese charac-
ters. Again, despite all the grammars and other
elementary works as yet published, the student
of this difficult language absolutely re-
quires examples to display the various appli-
cations and equivalents of different words which
have one general meaning. Of these examples
this work contains more than five times as
many as any other Dictionary hitherto pub-
lished.

For practical purposes the arrangement of
the work is so complete that a reference to its
pages enables a person who understands English
to communicate effectively with natives who
understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect
the work will be found indispensable to all
Europeans residing in China, and to the natives
themselves it explains subjects fully with which
very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted.
To parties resident in England and interested
in China it cannot but be invaluable occasion-
ally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large
quarto pages.

A Vols. IMPERIAL QUARTO, Price \$20.

A Large REDUCTION IN PRICE is made
to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

FOR SALE.

MAP OF THE SIKIANG or WEST

RIVER

From Hongkong to Wuchowfu,

Showing the Ports and Calling Places

Opened to Foreign Trade, 1897.

Published at Daily Press Office.

Price 25 Cents Cash.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1897.

[483]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE BEKANNTMACHUNG aus

dem diesseitigen Handelsregister sowie

andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlich-

ungen werden im Jahre 1900 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONG-

KONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

Sratow, den 19. December 1899.

DER KAISERLICH DEUTSCHE KONSUL I. V.

32071

H. von VARCHMIN.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE ENTRAGUNGEN in das Handels-

register sowie anderweitige Bekannt-

machungen des Kaiserlichen Konsulats werden

im Jahre 1900 durch die Zeitungen "DER

OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD" in Shanghai und

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" in Hong-

kong veröffentlicht werden.

Canton den 27. December, 1899.

DER VERWESER DES KAISERLICHEN

KONSULATS,

ZIMMERMANN.

109

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Canton, British str., 2,164, Lockstone, Jan. 16,

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Chinkiang, British str., 1,241, Vaughan, Dec. 29,

Butterfield & Swire

Cheongang, British str., 1,194, Bowker, Jan. 15

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Coptic, British steamer, 2,744, Rinder, Jan. 11,

O. & O. S. S. Co.

Chowfa, British str., 1,050, Williamson, Jan. 17,

Butterfield & Swire

Dagmar, German steamer, 960, Kley, Jan. 13,

Melchers & Co.

Diamante, British str., 1,225, Almond, Jan. 13,

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Daphne, German str., 3,271, Nissen, Dec. 31,

Siemssen & Co.

Deuteros, German str., 1,001, Petersen, Jan. 12,

Siemssen & Co.

Hangchow, British str., 1,128, Pearce, Dec. 24,

Butterfield & Swire

Heiping, Chinese str., 1,264, Macfarlane, Jan. 7,

Chinese

Hue, French steamer, 704, Merlees, Jan. 16,

A. R. Martv

Hornes, Norwegian str., 819, Jensen, Jan. 17,

Chinese

Indus, French str., 6,239, Duchateau, Jan. 16,

Messageries Maritimes

Iclang, British str., 1,028, Jones, Jan. 17,

Butterfield & Swire

Kinshin Maru, Jap. str., 2,450, Brady, Jan. 1,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Konoura Maru, Jap. str., 1,354, Koshima, Jan. 14,

Dodwell & Co., Limited

Kosai Maru, Jap. str., 1,418, Nagao, Jan. 11,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Leander, Norwegian str., 1,752, Olsen, Dec. 25,

Dodwell & Co., Limited

Lokang, British steamer, 989, Leask, Jan. 1,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Lienshing, British str., F. A. Parkis, Jan. 17,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Macduff, British str., 1,832, Higg, Jan. 16,

Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

Monmair, British str., 1,980, George, Dec. 6,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Michael, German str., 710, Hemmet,

Jan. 13, Jensen & Co.

Maidzuru Maru, Japanese str., 667, Ogata, Jan. 17,

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Milke Maru, Japanese str., 2,060, Kawamuro,

Jan. 16, Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Onsug, British str., 2,802, Young, Jan. 14,

O. & O. S. N. Co.

Robilla, British str., 2,216, Lockyer, Jan. 17,

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Sakura Maru, Jap. str., 1,835, Greene, Jan. 16,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha

SUPREME COURT.

17th January.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honour A. G. Wise
(Puisne Judge).

THE CHONG KI V. LEUNG WING KAI.

This was a claim for \$500, as damages for the infringement of the plaintiff's exclusive right to keep dross opium shops at Tung Lung Chan and Quarry Bay.

Mr. Mounsey (Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Ewins for the defendant.

Mr. Mounsey read the petition and answer. The petition said the plaintiff was a dross opium dealer residing at No. 17, Irving Street, and the defendant was the dross opium farmer residing at No. 46, Queen's Road West. In or about the month of December, 1897, the defendant addressed a certain document in the nature of a circular note or letter to certain of the dross opium dealers and opium divan keepers in the colony, inviting them to tender for the right to deal in dross opium at the various villages in the colony, and in consequence of such circular note or letter the plaintiff was induced to, and, in fact, did, tender for the right to deal in dross opium in the villages of Tung Lung Chan and Quarry Bay. At the time of making his said tenders the plaintiff deposited with the defendant a sum of \$20 in respect of such tenders for each of the said villages. The amount of the plaintiff's tender in respect of Tung Lung Chan was \$136 per Chinese month and that for the village of Quarry Bay was \$43 per Chinese month. The plaintiff having submitted the highest tenders for the villages in question, such tenders were accepted by the defendant for a term of three years, and the plaintiff after paying to the defendant the sum of \$139, being the balance due on the said tenders for rent for the first month of the said term, commenced the business of a dross opium dealer at Tung Lung Chan and Quarry Bay. On or about the 15th day of October, 1899, the defendant, contrary to all usage and custom, and in violation of the rights of the plaintiff under such license, opened a dross opium shop at Tung Lung Chan and commenced to carry on the business of a dross opium dealer in opposition to the plaintiff, whereby the plaintiff suffered considerable loss and damage in his business of a dross opium dealer. The plaintiff therefore prayed (1) that the Court would order and decree that the plaintiff had an exclusive right for the term of three years from the 1st March, 1898, to deal in dross opium at the villages of Tung Lung Chan and Quarry Bay; (2) that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$500 by way of damages; (3) and that the defendant do pay to the defendant his costs of suit and such other and further relief as the nature of the case might require. The answer stated that the defendant denied paragraph 1 of the petition except that the defendant admitted that he was the dross opium farmer. The defendant denied that the plaintiff ever tendered or was induced to tender for the right to deal in dross opium, or that any person was ever accepted for any place, but admitted the rest of paragraph 2. The defendant denied paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the petition.

The plaintiff, having given evidence, was cross-examined by Mr. Ewins. He said he had taken out several monthly licenses. The last license he took out was taken out after the writ in this suit was issued and had expired. He had not read the license.

Mr. Ewins read from the license a paragraph which stated that the license was for one month only and could be withdrawn at any time.

The plaintiff said he got his privilege by tender, and was to pay for his license monthly. The license was only good for a month, when he had to renew it. He had not renewed the last one. He admitted that the opium farmer had the right to issue as many licenses as he pleased in the city, but in the villages the number was limited.

His Lordship said it appeared from the license that the witness had only a license to sell dross opium. The only man who could sell exclusively was the opium farmer.

Mr. Mounsey said the defendant invited tenders for permission to open shops in certain places. Several tenders were sent in to him and he accepted the highest. The defendant's idea was to let out these tenders for the different villages in order to save himself trouble for the whole of the three years which he derived from the Government. The defendant took the highest tender and said, "Very well, I will accept you for three years, but I can only grant you a license for a month at a time. So long as you go on paying me this monthly tender I shall renew your license." The tender had not been renewed this month, but the term had only just expired.

His Lordship pointed out that there was nothing in the license to prevent the defendant granting a license for another shop. It was just the same as a license for the sale of arms.

The plaintiff said the circular which the defendant sent out said the tender was for the exclusive right. He had not the circular with him.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OPERATIONS BY GENERAL FRENCH.

London, 1st January.

It seems the Boers vacated their entrenchments at Rensburg on Saturday evening to be cut off by General French having advanced within three miles.

General French kept them well on the move through Saturday and Sunday and on Monday morning attacked them at Colesberg, having brought up his infantry in waggon. His cavalry and horse artillery meanwhile had got round on to their right flank and the Boers fled in disorder.

London, 2nd January.

Nothing official has yet been published regarding General French's victory and the British occupation of Colesberg, but two papers confirm the news.

The Daily Mail's despatch from Colesberg states that after two hours' artillery duel the Boers retired northward abandoning their Hotchkiss and several waggon of stores and that our losses were slight.

London, 1st January.

Later particulars concerning General French's operations come from Rensburg, dated Monday afternoon. General French continued to keep the enemy on the move and pressed their rear closely, both on Saturday and Sunday. Last night all the cavalry with artillery and infantry, the latter being in waggon, started their night march and at daybreak arrived within striking distance of the Boer forces. The infantry, with the field batteries, made a feint of attack on the front, while the cavalry with the Royal Horse Artillery got round the enemy's right flank. The plan of campaign worked without a hitch. The Boers, who were utterly surprised, finding their retreat threatened, fled in a disorderly manner eastwards, leaving Colesberg in our hands.

London, 2nd January.

A telegram from Cape Town states that a force of 2,000 Boers are advancing against the position taken up by the British at Dorchester and that the pockets have been driven in.

General French has followed up the advantage gained by threatening the communications of the Boer force at Rensburg by sending a strong force of cavalry and horse artillery to follow up the enemy. The force started on Saturday night and at daybreak on Sunday the artillery shelled the enemy's positions outside Colesberg. The Boers did not return the fire, the unexpected movement having demoralised the enemy.

Starkentoom, 31st December.

Lieut. Milford was cut off owing to an incorrect report to Captain de Montmorency, who was led to believe all were obeying the order to retire. The error was discovered too late the same evening. In the morning a very pretty fight occurred. Captain Goldsworthy succeeded in reaching the eastern end of the plateau under the Boer position while Captain de Montmorency and scouts mounted the southern cliff. The Boers were now pressing Milford heavily, whose ammunition was failing, but on reinforcements appearing the Boers fled and contented themselves with long range firing from the hills. The party being rescued and our front cleared our guns opened, the enemy replying ineffectually, though the shells burst on percussion not falling dead. Our slight loss was due to the enemy's poor courage and bad shooting. The Boers vainly tried the white flag with Milford, following it with their usual volley. We killed two of the party, including the bearer of the flag.

The engagements yesterday and to-day are most creditable to our men and a distinct reverse to the Boers.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND THE SEIZURE OF A TRANSPORT.

London, 31st December.

The Berlin newspapers are somewhat nettled by the British capture of the German steamer *Jundee* at Delagoa Bay, but they realise that the question is purely a technical one. The German warships *Condor* and *Schwalbe* are en route to Delagoa Bay.

London, 31st December.

The German officers arrested on the steamer *Jundee* state that arms are being landed at Delagoa Bay for the Boers; also that a French liner lately brought in there two large guns from Madagascar consigned to the same destination.

Dr. Leyds denies this and says the imputation is only a pretext for occupying Delagoa Bay.

MILITARY REFORMS NEEDED.

The Times, in a leading article, says that the war in South Africa has convinced the nation that far-reaching military reforms are very urgently needed.

SKIRMISH AT DE AAR.

London, 31st December.

Two attempts were made to cut the railway at Victoria West, to the south of the De Aar, mounted Boers, who exchanged shots with the British pickets on the night of the 26th. One wrecker was detected and shot.

AMERICAN PRO-BOER RESOLUTIONS.

London, 31st December.

The New York and Boston City Councils have adopted resolutions wishing success to the Boers.

THE QUEEN'S XMAS MESSAGE.

London, 1st January.

The Queen has cabled the following to the General commanding the various Divisions at the Cape: "I wish you and all my brave soldiers a happy Xmas. May God protect and bless you all."

FENIANS IN AMERICA.

The Fenians have recommenced activity in the United States, and ridiculous statements are made to the effect that they are storing munitions of war to invade Canada.

THE CHINESE MINISTER AT LIVERPOOL.

The Chinese Minister was introduced recently to the great crowd of business men in the Liverpool Exchange News Room, the Lord Mayor accompanying him. Mr. G. R. Sams, chairman of the Exchange, said he was sure they would welcome the Minister as the representative of a great and friendly Empire with whom we had extensive commercial relations. He could assure his Excellency that the closer those relations became and the more trade they could do with China the better they would be pleased. The Chinese Minister said it had given him the greatest gratification to visit the second commercial city of the United Kingdom. There were now two highways connecting the East with the Far West. One was through the Suez Canal and the other was through the gate of Liverpool by the Canadian-Pacific line. Through that gate they could save two or three days in comparison with the Canal journey, and he had no doubt that they were now trying to still further increase the speed of their liners, which were floating towns, and to still further shorten the journey. They would thus bring two Empires—one the greatest, most powerful, and prosperous of the Western Empires, and the other the most ancient Empire in the East—more closely together. Liverpool was a household word in China. It was just as well known in China as London itself, and he could scarcely realize the magnitude of their commercial importance without paying a visit to that Exchange. His industrial tour throughout the kingdom had the object of bringing the producers and the consumers more closely together, and he hoped that his effort would enlist their sympathy and support. He had the greatest respect and admiration for her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and he asked them to be so good as to join with him in giving three most hearty cheers for Her Majesty. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen and also for the Emperor of China and his Minister. The entire company then sang "God Save the Queen." The Chinese Minister was last night the guest of the Lord Mayor at a banquet at the Town-hall. The toasts of the Queen and Emperor of China having been honoured, the Lord Mayor gave that of "The Trade and Prosperity of the Chinese Empire." His Excellency, in responding, said that the present Government of China was extremely anxious to introduce proper measures of reform, but they must have patience, remembering that Rome was not built in one day. In the century which was about to open he trusted that the trading relation between Great Britain and China would be developed to their fullest extent.

DISCIPLINE OF JAPANESE VESSELS.

A NEW YEAR'S DAY INCIDENT.

When a few days out from Honolulu, on New Year's Day, the firemen on board the *America*, in order to celebrate the day, tossed several European engineers in a blanket. Everything was done in a good-natured way, reports the *Japan Herald*, till they came to Mr. Seavers, the chief engineer. Evidently, by preconcerted action, they failed to catch him. The second engineer tried to interfere, but had to desist, as the coolies were going for him. Later on the firemen came on deck armed with bottles, iron bars, etc., and threatened the second engineer, who, through the good advice of Captain Going, was prevented from striking the men. Later on again one of the coolies tried to attack the first engineer, but he was put in irons. As in the *Tuolo-Mora* occurrence, this excited the rest of the gang, who made disturbances, till finally the captain liberated the man on promise that he would behave himself. The matter has been reported to the head office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha in Tokyo. —*Kobe Chronicle*.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The artificial production of cold has reached its great apex in a workshop in Munich, where refrigeration by the passage of gas, from high to low pressure was begun in 1881, and has since found so many applications that the industry has become second only to that of brewing. In the cold air storage building the most complete yet erected, the temperature of the cells is kept at 3° C. (37.4 deg. F.) the air containing 60 to 70 per cent. of moisture. These are the chief industrial and scientific uses of the low temperatures: manufacture of ice in the brewing industry; preservation of meat and other food; preservation of anatomical specimens in the morgues; arrestation of the development of the silk cocoon; arrestation of the growth of bulbs (making them independent of their customary flowering season); in the preparation of explosives; in the preparation of mixtures rich in oxygen; in the manufacture of ozone; in the testing of meteorological instruments and in scientific research generally.

In photographing wood-sections without a lens, Herr Fommes places a piece of tinfoil on one side of the section and the film surface of sheet of bromide paper against the other side. A good impression—showing clearly the rings and rays of the wood—is produced in about half a minute, when a metallic point negatively charged by an influence machine is brought within about two inches of the paper. It is explained that the paper becomes negatively charged, and a photographically active glowlight is produced between it and the wood. It is proposed to try this method for copying drawings and other purposes.

The Arctic Ocean, says Nansen, is a kind of lagoon separated from the Atlantic by a submarine ridge, stretching from Spitzbergen to Greenland. To this ridge is due a curious condition. The Arctic is covered with a layer of slightly salt water from the Siberian rivers and Bering Strait and under this is the normally salt Gulf Stream water. If the two layers were mixed the average temperature would fall, but this average would not be as cold as the surface layer. This accounts for the enormous formation of polar ice.

Cellulose, the fibrous base of plant structure so familiar in our paper and cotton, has long had its great usefulness extended by impregnation with gypsum, resin and other substances, or covering with impervious varnishes. More recent products into which it is transformed by chemical destruction of the cell itself are listed by S. Ferenczi. Several kinds of parchment paper are produced, resembling true parchment from animal skins, by plunging unaged paper

in strong sulphuric acid, then freezing from excess of acid by washing and neutralization. 2. Sulphito-cellulose, prepared by treatment with acid sulphite of calcium or magnesium became thirty years ago the most important substance in paper manufacture. When saturated for a long time in a pulping machine it yields material for a cheap parchment paper, which in thin transparent sheets is known as "pergamyn," and is used for packing perishable articles. 3. By long trituration of sulphite cellulose, destroying completely the textile fibres and spontaneous evaporation of the pulp, blocks of amorphous cellulose are obtained. This material, called "cellulith," when freed from air by boiling or steaming, can be worked like horn or bone, resists the action of alcohol, petroleum, fats and oils, and is fairly elastic. 4. Solutions of chloride of zinc and ammoniacal oxide of copper, like sulphuric acid, transform cellulose into an amorphous mass. When, after treatment, this mass is exposed to wind and rain for some weeks, it is completely changed into hydro-cellulose, and is known as "vulcanized fiber." It is made in two varieties, the flexible and the hard. It has been made in sheets in the United States since 1878, and is now formed into tubes, rods, cog wheels, etc., and used to replace rubber and leather. 5. Treatment of cellulose with sulphuric and nitric acids yields nitrocellulose. This is the starting point of the high explosives, and with camphor is changed into collodion which has very varied applications. 6. English makers are turning out an imitation leather, called "pegamoid." This is a mixture of cotton and paper covered with a secret composition, supposed to be collodion, with some oil, and is used for trunks, curtains, etc.

Leakage from steam pipes is believed to have been greatly underestimated, tests by Mr. E. S. Hale having indicated the following proportions of loss: In mills, 5 to 16 per cent; electric plants, 24 per cent; steamships, 14 to 10 per cent; waterworks, 24 per cent.

Detonations heard at about the time of the Umbria-Marchese earthquake of Dec. 18, 1897, have been made a subject of study by Prof. A. Issel, an Italian seismologist. These detonations were quite distinct from the ordinary earthquake sound and were more or less prolonged crashes, resembling the boom of thunder or the report of heavy guns in the distance. Sometimes they were isolated, at other times following one another at brief intervals. To many persons the crashes seemed to come from Monte Nerone, where the epicentre of the earthquake was situated. Similar sounds are frequently heard by inhabitants of the middle Appennine region, to whom they are known by the name of "Bombio," and, as they are very often closely connected with earthquakes, it is concluded that they are mostly due to causes within the earth. These mysterious boomings are of the kind known in other places as "Barisal Guns," "Mist-Poofers," etc.

Interesting and beautiful effects of the well-known etching of glass by fluorine acid have been reported by Mr. C. E. Bonham, of Colchester, Eng. Various salts are crystallized in a thin layer on glass which is well warmed to prevent the crystals from dissolving, and the glass is then exposed to the vapor for three to five minutes. The microscopic forms of the crystals are accurately reproduced on the glass.

The power station at Pont l'Abbe, Finisterre, France, utilizes the tide for fourteen hours a day, the total fall being seven feet and a half, generating eighty horse-power. The water at flood tide flows through a canal two miles and a half long to a pond returning to the sea at ebb tide.

Coldness of the foot from tea-drinking, an effect sometimes observed, is explained by Prof. Hutchinson, F.R.S., as probably due to contraction of the arteries. On one lady tea-drinker the feet were not only cold but were wet with perspiration.

The calamander tree of Ceylon, allied to the ebony family, and represented by only 39 specimens, is credited with the very rarest wood. The tree is carefully protected.

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